

# IBS NEWSLETTER

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Published for its affiliated stations by Intercollegiate Broadcasting System, Inc. Address contributions to the editor, William Malone, 1923 G Street N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Published at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.

#58/59-4

January 15, 1959

## I.B.S. OFFICIALS CONFER WITH COMMISSION STAFF

I.B.S. formally carried its protest against deletion of carrier current stations' call letters to Curtis B. Plummer, Chief, Safety and Special Radio Services Bureau, on December 16, 1958. Board member George Abraham, General Counsel Vail W. Pischke, and Engineering Manager William Malone conferred for two hours with Mr. Plummer and his assistant, Marshall Orr, at the Commission's offices.

Throughout the conference Mr. Plummer steadfastly maintained that the two hundred registered campus calls (out of some 35,000 available combinations) were causing his Bureau acute embarrassment when requested by licensees and permittees of the Commission. Accordingly, staff is instructed to answer all inquiries with a form letter, which reads in part:

"For a number of years the Commission has reserved call letters for 'campus broadcast' stations although these stations are not licensed by the Commission. Consequently the call letters are not available for licensed stations, such as Marine, Broadcast, etc. ...Recently there have been requests from licensed stations for the calls so reserved.

"The Commission has recently changed the policy to operate as follows:

"(a) Requests for reserving call letters for 'campus broadcast' stations are no longer honored.

"(b) 'Campus broadcast' stations may use any call letters they wish even though they may be assigned to a licensed radio station, since the Commission does not license 'campus broadcast' stations.

## FOR STATION EXECUTIVES



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Address contributions to the editor, W. W.  
Iam Malone, 1925 G Street N.W., Washing-  
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W-87-9-A

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for two hours with Mr. Plummer and his assistant, Marshall  
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Throughout the conference Mr. Plummer repeatedly stated  
that the two hundred registered stations called out of  
some 25,000 available frequencies were requested by licensees and carried  
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free of the Commission. Accordingly, staff of the Commission  
to answer all inquiries with a form letter which reads:

"For a number of years the Commission has received  
call letters for carrier current stations although  
these stations are not authorized for use.  
Accordingly the call letters are not available for use  
at stations. Such as W. W. Placke, etc. etc.  
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calls be reserved.

"The Commission has recently changed the policy to  
operate as follows:

"1. Stations for which call letters are not  
authorized shall not be assigned call letters.

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"(c) As soon as a licensed station requests a call already reserved for a 'campus broadcast' station, the call letter will be assigned to the licensed station and the 'campus broadcast' station will be notified of the assignment. The 'campus broadcast' station may continue to use the call letter or any other in accordance with (b) above."

In addition, I.B.S. has learned that the call, KaGI, reserved for the now-defunct Walla Walla College station, has been assigned to a local station in Grants Pass, Oregon. Dr. P.W. Christian, President of the College, was so notified by the Commission staff on October 29th. The Baw Beese Broadcasters of Coldwater, Michigan, have requested the call reserved for the now-defunct Smith College station.

Meanwhile, the Office of the General Counsel for the F.C.C. replied to I.B.S.' letter of protest of November 19th (see Newsletter, #58/59-3) by reporting that the matter was under study.

Mr. Plummer, implied that the decision to delete campus calls was agreed to by "the Commission" on October 18th, that the action was taken informally in order to prevent formal protests from I.B.S. and other non-member stations. From his comments, it appears that information of questioned accuracy and completeness was presented to the Commission by the staff.

The Bureau chief further stated that he has been authorized by the Commission to negotiate with I.B.S. on the basis that suffixed calls might be recorded with the Commission, in return for uncontested release of all existing four letter reservations.

It was learned that a sizable appropriation for legal expenses was voted at the I.B.S. Board of Directors meeting in Baltimore December 27th.

#### A SIGNED EDITORIAL: FENCE-MENDING

The present call letter deletions should serve as a warning to the carrier current stations that a continuous selling job faces them. This disregard of carrier current radio by the Commission in this particular matter portends continued inaction in Docket 9288 and a possible adverse result to I.B.S.' petition for relaxation of radiation restrictions.

By now, the composition of the Commission has changed such that few Commissioners remember the case made for campus radio in 1949 and 1954. The staff remembers with annoyance only the flood of correspondence and petitions connected with campus radio stations, stations which weren't even licensed!

Campus radio must rebuild its image in the minds of the Commissioners and the Commission staff. It must demonstrate







the contribution which it is making within the campus communities, in the training of engineers and writers, to the radio industry itself as a fountain of trained and creative broadcast personnel. Once the concept of campus radio is implanted in the minds of the Commissioners and the Commission staff, campus broadcasters can request and expect decent treatment. Until that concept is established, I.B.S. and campus radio will be but a thorn in the side of a Commission desperately preoccupied in maintaining some semblance of order in the radio spectrum.

The way is clear. The manufacturers have their spokesman at the Commission in the Electronic Industries Association; the commercial broadcasters have the National Association of Broadcasters; the oil interests have their lobbyist; the truckers, theirs. Likewise, campus radio has its spokesman at the Commission in I.B.S. But the effectiveness of any such lobbying organization lies, in large measure, in the pressure it can bring to bear. Any lobbying organization can present information, arguments. But only a strong showing that it has the united and enthusiastic support of a significant membership will command the respect of the Commission.

The facts are now before you, the campus broadcasters. We have had one demonstration that the fences need mending. Stern enforcement of the present radiation restrictions of Part 15 of the FCC Rules would force many carrier current stations off the air entirely. We can prevent this eventuality (through adoption of Docket 9288) by reselling campus radio to the Commission.

As requests are made of your station by I.B.S., please respond as if your station's life depended upon their fulfillment. It does.

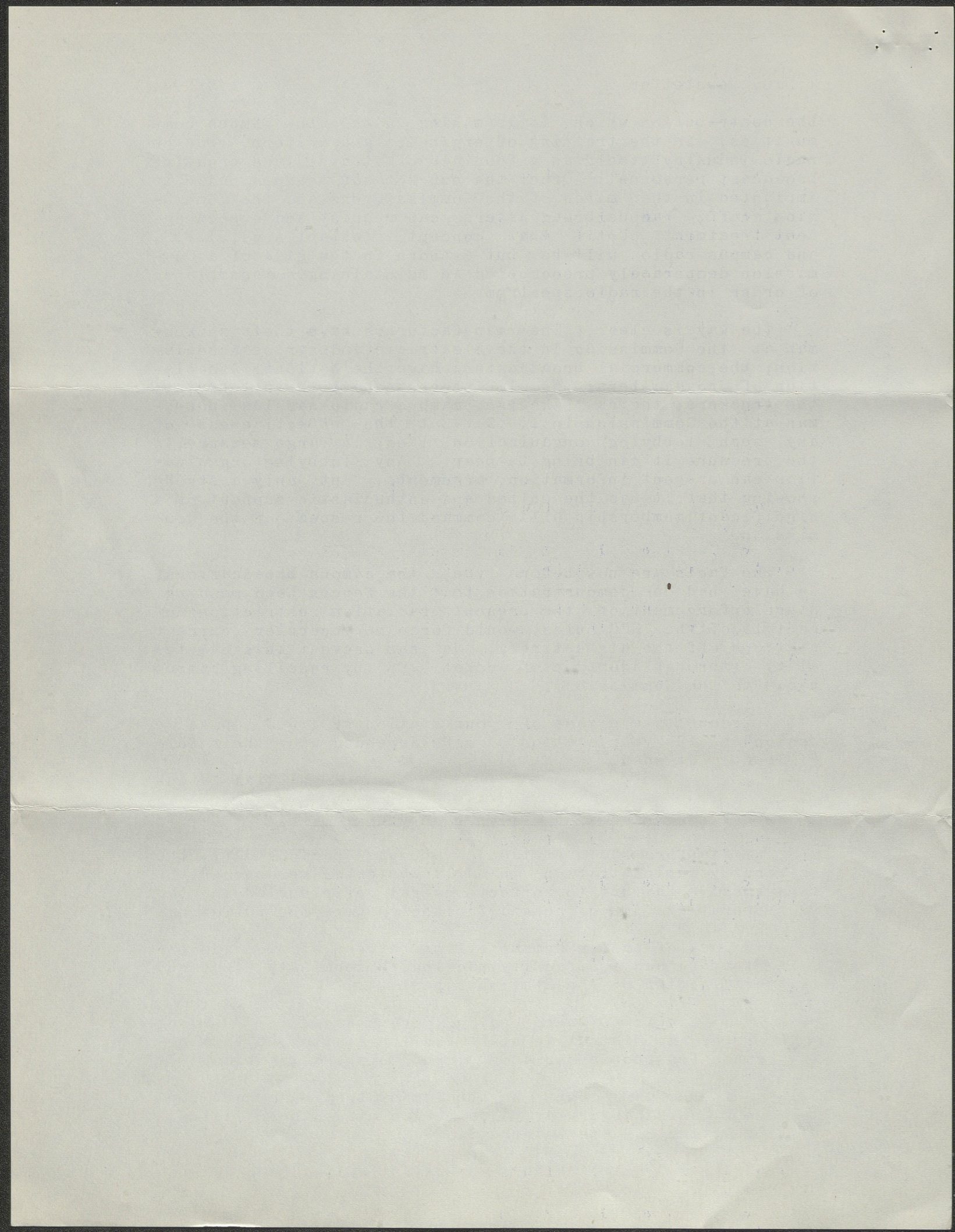
-- William Malone

#### FOUR REASONS CITED IN KZSU SHUT-DOWN

The Stanford radio station, KZSU, was padlocked by the University administration in early September because of the management's failure to correct several deficiencies in station operation. Among these deficiencies were the following:

- a) Lack of proper communication between station administrators and the faculty had led to seemingly "independent" action on the Station's part.
- b) Difficulties were being encountered in finding proper administrative staff for the station, mainly because few people could or wished to spend the time.
- c) There was doubt on the Administration's part that KZSU was of particular value to the students or Radio-TV Department of the University.
- d) An FCC citation for over-radiation had been received.







Plans for correcting these and other problems and returning to the air are being worked out now by students and University officials, but little hope is held of getting the station back on the air before March, 1959, I.B.S. Western Regional Director, Bayford Butler, reports.

DANGER SIGNS FOR STATION MANAGEMENT: an editorial

The recent closing of KZSU (see Newsletter 58/59-2, et seq.) points up the ultimate penalty for neglecting the danger signs in campus station operation.

Bayford D. Butler, former KZSU staffer and Director of I.B.S.' Western Region, urges station management to ask itself the following question: Do you feel that your staff takes pride in the operation and quality of your station? That is, is the station neat or messy in appearance and in sound? Is too much of the work being done by a few people even though there is a large staff? Are you knowingly over-radiating even though something can be done about it? Are there too many non-staff members "hanging around?" Are programs being produced in advance of airtime or after they're on the air? How many staff members show up at the staff meetings? Is your station considered a good medium for airing student opinion and publicizing school events? How many qualified people are being trained for top management posts? Does your staff have a good scholastic average? Are access and master key privileges being abused?

The answers to these questions offer clues to a station's future. Don't disregard the danger signs; once a downward trend is underway, reversal is difficult.

Presuming that you feel your station is lacking, the question of solution arises. The first and easiest solution is securing general cooperation of the staff and the output of a little more effort on their part. This can usually be accomplished with one staff meeting. The second level solution consists in elimination by station management of the undesirable elements and a slight reorganization to adapt to changing times. Often the faculty advisor or board of trustees must be called in to aid in this change. Third and most difficult for station management is to close the station for a short period of time; reorganize and rebuild from the ground up. If you feel that the problems at your station require the third solution but are hesitant about proceeding with such a drastic measure, learn from KZSU's experience before it's too late.

CONSULTING FIRMS SEEK RADIO ENGINEERS

There apparently exists in Washington a shortage of bright, young electrical engineers and mathematicians with radio backgrounds. Officials of both the Commission and consulting engineering firms practicing before the FCC are distressed at the small number of college graduates who are aware of the opportunities in this profession.







As the number of applications being filed with the Commission increases, the number of engineers (and mathematicians) to design directional AM arrays and do allocations surveys has become proportionately less. The Commission is now starting engineers at GS VII pay level; private consultants are paying proportionately higher salaries.

Campus station engineers interested in this line of work are urged to write I.B.S. Engineering Manager William Malone with details of academic and broadcast experience. He will be glad to answer questions about the broadcast engineering field.

Non-technical college students seeking summer jobs with the Commission should make inquiry at their local Civil Service Offices immediately, as considerable time is required to process applications and test scores.

#### TREASURER URGES EARLY JEWELRY ORDER

Richard H. Crompton, I.B.S. Treasurer, urges all I.B.S. stations planning to award lapel insignia to retiring officers or departing seniors to place their orders at least five weeks before scheduled presentation.

For several years the Intercollegiate Broadcasting System has made available to its stations a means of securing distinctive and attractive insignia to be worn by staff members. These emblems are manufactured for the System by the largest manufacturer of fraternity jewelry in the country and duplicate the registered design of the I.B.S. capped microphone in either 1/10 10K gold or sterling silver. The stamping is three-dimensional, with background relief of oxidized silver or deposited rose gold. The station call letters are engraved on the body of the microphone. Threaded post and disc or jewelers' safety catch fastenings are available. Cost of gold-plated emblems is \$1.85; silver, \$1.60, tax included.

#### INTERCOLLEGIATE BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

President and Manager of Member Services, David W. Borst, 319 Spring Valley Road, Springfield, Delaware Co., Penna.  
Secretary, Herbert B. Barlow, Jr., 2005 Industrial Trust Building, Providence, Rhode Island.

Treasurer, Richard H. Crompton, Storrs, Connecticut.

Washington office, George Abraham, 3107 Westover Drive S.E., Washington 20, D.C.; F.M. Study Group, Charles Quigley, 7003 Hillcrest Place, Chevy Chase, Maryland.

Program Manager, Fr. Francis J. Heyden, Georgetown University, Washington 7, D.C. John C. Wolff, Jr., Box 2377, Brown University, Providence 12, Rhode Island. Richard E. Pittenger, 17 West 74th Street, New York 23, New York.

Engineering Manager, William Malone, 1923 G Street N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Regions Coordinator, Joseph D. Coons, c/o WFUC, Union College, Schenectady 8, New York.







## - REGION AND STATION NEWS SECTION -

Harvard Network Forced Out of Hearing: On December 18, the Harvard Radio Broadcasting Co., Inc., by its attorney, John V.L. Ellicott, notified the Commission that it sought to amend its application for FM construction permit so as to remove the conflict between its application and that of WKOX, Inc., a Framingham, Massachusetts, daytimer.

Hearing examiner Herbert Sharfman granted the Network's accompanying "Petition for Leave to Amend" on December 23rd, and the amendment was accepted for filing on December 31st.

The Harvard Network's withdrawal came on the eve of a scheduled pre-hearing conference in Dockets 12674-5, when it was learned that WHIL, a Medford, Massachusetts, daytimer, had filed for Channel 300. The Harvard station had sought to convince the Commission that WKOX, Inc., should be assigned Channel 300 under section 3.313(c).

Terms of settlement included partial payment of Harvard Network's legal expenses by WKOX, Inc.

Channel 300 was the last interference-free commercial allocation available in the eastern Massachusetts area.

The Harvard attorney's letter contained a plea for prompt approval of Harvard Radio's amended application, which originally had been filed January 9, 1958.

WWWS Constructs AM Transmitter: Lawrence Behr, Chief Engineer of WWWS (FM), East Carolina College, reports completion of a new carrier current AM transmitter for installation early this year. It is understood that WWWS-AM will not duplicate the programs of WWWS (FM.)

Arizona State to Host Convention: For those who are interested and will be in the area, the Twelfth Annual Western Radio & TV Conference will be held at Arizona State College (KASC) on February 19-21. Reports on the Eleventh Conference were enthusiastic. Further information may be obtained from Mr. Richard Bell, Director of Radio and Television, Arizona State College, Tempe, Arizona.

New Stations: KCBT, Central Bible Institute, Springfield, Missouri, has applied for full membership in I.B.S. The application is now being reviewed by the Board of Directors. KCBT is a Conditional member.

WSBF, Clemson Student Broadcasting System, Clemson, South Carolina, a conditional member, has expressed interest in applying for full I.B.S. membership.

Conditional status groups are encouraged to apply for full membership as soon as they are in regular operation in accordance with the provisions of the several I.B.S. codes.







WHCF Granted Conditional Status: WHCF, Heidelberg College, Tiffin, Ohio, was granted Conditional Status in I.B.S. on November 15. Application was submitted by Archie M. Thomas, Jr., Chairman of the Department of Speech, and listed Mr. Thomas as faculty advisor of the station and William C. Franklin as Station Manager. This station returns to the System, having been affiliated in 1952. Technical difficulties, which prevented the station from operating at that time, have been solved now, and the station has requested forms to permit it to apply for full membership immediately.

WWGW Proposes Interim Measure: The George Washington University Radio Workshop, Washington, D.C., was granted conditional status in I.B.S. on November 11. Application lists Stuart Gelber as station manager and Dr. Lubin P. Leggette as Faculty Adviser. Currently the group is planning to inaugurate a series of demonstration broadcasts, using the call WWGW and covering the Student Union building only. This means of demonstrating the effectiveness and potential of the radio workshop group planning the station has been selected in an effort to win official approval for the station from administration officials. Student interest and support of the station has been excellent.

PM Announces "Question of the Week": Fr. Francis J. Heyden, I.B.S. Program Manager, announces that the System is prepared to furnish a weekly public affairs series to member stations. The first program will be a discussion of America's stake in Asia, entitled "The Far East Crisis Now," by Carlos P. Romulo, Ambassador from the Philippines and former President of the U.N. General Assembly. Program time is 45 minutes.

The second program will be "Report from Washington," featuring the noted author and columnist, William S. White.

The third program will feature the Hon. Eugene J. McCarthy, U.S. Senator from Minnesota.

Stations will be shipped tapes in the series upon request to Father Heyden. They may either return the tapes monthly or reimburse I.B.S. at the rate of \$1.26 per 1200 feet of first quality tape.

Glee Club Recordings Requested: The I.B.S. Program Department would like to build up a Glee Club series. Program Manager, Fr. Heyden, requests member stations to forward special tapes or commercial recordings for dubbing. Program material will be returned promptly to the station supplying same.

Georgetown Forum Offered Stations: I.B.S. Member stations may request the weekly "Georgetown Forum" series from the I.B.S. Program Department. Featuring noted authorities as panelists, the series covers topics of controversy.

See Newsletter /58/59-1 for further details, or write Fr. Heyden direct. This series is currently heard on 155 stations in this country and abroad.







## - ENGINEERING SECTION -

Close-up on Remotes: Belief that many campus station engineers are unfamiliar with AT&T program tariffs was confirmed recently by Richard Ralph, Commercial Representative for Long Lines, who stated that many experienced engineers are amazed when told of the variety and economy of the many AT&T program services.

Interviewed at AT&T's Washington office, Mr. Ralph described the tariff structure for the benefit of campus station engineers. His company, in general, furnishes program service which extends beyond the local company's service area.

Most campus stations use Class D or low grade program loops for "occasional" remote broadcasts. These loops provide frequency response within 10 db of 1000 cps from 200 to 3500 cps. They are designed for transmission in one direction only, and a second loop is required for two-way transmission. The inter-exchange rate (that is, the rate for the loop between the two central offices) is 10¢ per airline mile per hour for the first hour and 2.5¢ per mile per quarter hour thereafter. Connections between the remote location and its central office and the studio and its central office fall under the jurisdiction of the respective local operating companies. Typical charges run \$10.00 for installation and \$3.38 per mile for the first week, \$6.75 per mile for the first month. If more than one studio is to be fed, the cheapest combination of airline mileages will be used, but a "bridging charge" (to cover use of a line amplifier for protection of the main circuit) will be applied to each additional receiving studio. This bridging charge is \$0.625 per hour, with a \$10.00 per month minimum per additional studio.

Networks having fixed hours of operation will generally find the Class C loops cheaper. These loops are technically identical with Class D, but are contracted for on a monthly basis. The 24-hours-per-day rate is \$4.00 per mile per month. For less than 24-hours-per-day service, the rate for the 9 pm - 9 am segment is 75¢ for the first hour and 20¢ for each additional hour each day, per month; for the 12 noon - 9 pm segment, the initial hour is \$1.50, additional hours at 25¢. The monthly bridging charges are \$15.00 for the first hour per day per month, and \$1.50 for each additional hour. Maximum bridging charge is \$20.00 per month, which is reached, of course, during the fifth hour per day.

Occasionally, even Class D quality loops are not available at certain locations, and Class E loops must be substituted. These are "message grade" loops, with frequency response from 300 to 2500 cps. The rates are identical with Class D. This grade loop is often used for control circuits.







The next grade of program loops offered is Class B for occasional use. These loops are guaranteed to have frequency response from 50 to 5000 cps; the inter-exchange rate is 15¢ per mile per hour and 3.75¢ per mile per quarter hour thereafter. Corresponding local charges might be \$10 for installation of each local loop, \$15 for equalization of each local loop, and \$7.75 per mile per month (\$3.88 per mile minimum.) A station connection charge is made at all terminals. Connection charges are \$20.00 per month plus \$1.75 per hour.

The contract equivalent of Class B loops is Class A. The applicable rate is \$4.50 for the first eight hours per day or fraction thereof. As number of hours per day increases, the rate per hour per month falls to 10¢ per mile per hour per month. Station connection charge is \$55 per month plus month-hourly charges. Non-consecutive hours can be arranged at reduced rates.

Class BB service, with frequency response limits of 50 and 8000 cps, and Class BBB service, 50 and 15,000 cps, may be available in certain areas. Otherwise, contract for a minimum period or billing of certain "non-recoverable costs" is a prerequisite for such service. For Class BB service, the inter-exchange base rate is 22¢ per mile per hour; the typical local channel rate is \$8.15 per mile per month. For Class BBB service, the corresponding figures are 28¢ per mile and \$9.15 per mile per month. Station connections are correspondingly more expensive.

AT&T commercial representatives like to have line orders at least a week before use, especially when local loops must be ordered. Where local loops are already installed, very little time is usually required to set up the inter-exchange circuit. After business hours, this can usually be arranged with the local testboard; failing at this, users can request the home phone number of the AT&T commercial representative. Inter-exchange circuits may be cancelled up until scheduled air time; local channel charges would be billed as usual. In case of technical failure, rebates in proportion to time lost are made.

Most "occasional" circuits are ordered on the basis of a specific starting time to "good night." Good night time is determined by the time the patches are removed. General practice is for the studio to call the local testboard at the conclusion of the remote, since circuits usually are not monitored continuously.

Opening of the line in advance of broadcast time is a matter of local practice. Since circuits are generally set up about two hours in advance of air time, a request to the testboard is usually sufficient to have the loop opened for user's testing at least 20 minutes in advance of air time. Checks of local loops to respective central offices can be







completed well in advance of completion of the long lines circuit.

With respect to signal to noise ratio, the telephone companies guarantee only that the circuit will be of "broadcast quality." This implies negotiation based on user's requirements and the available alternative loops.

In the event that a remote controlman should be told by the remote testboard that no order for the inter-exchange loop exists there (but the local loop is, in fact, already installed), a collect telephone call to the "controlling" commercial representative (with whom the order was placed) or "controlling" testboard (nearest the studios) will usually resolve the problem.

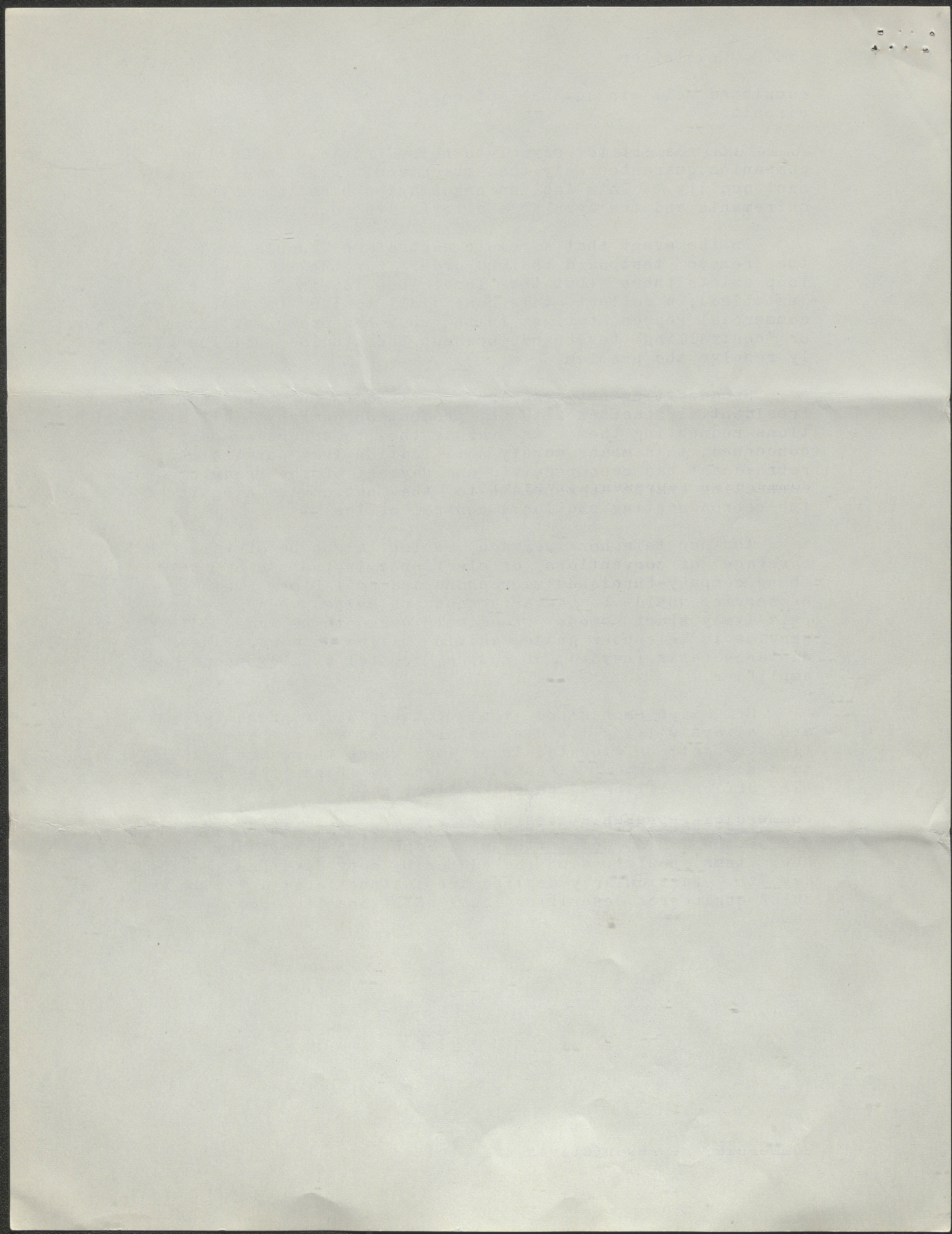
Broadcasting networks are required to furnish feeds of Presidential speeches without production charge to all stations requesting them. As far as the telephone company is concerned, this means merely notification that permission to rebroadcast has been received and payment of the bridging or connecting charge appropriate to the network's circuit at the rebroadcasting station's central office.

Another telephone service, which might be of value in coverage of conventions or elections, is the use of telephone company-furnished microphone and amplifier. This type of service would be advantageous ratewise where several relatively short remote broadcasts were to be made. This service is telephone grade and is billed on a regular long distance basis (beyond, of course, rental of microphone and amplifier.)

Mr. Falph emphasized that commercial representatives are always willing to discuss problems and prepare quotations. Stations located in cities where there are no AT&T commercial representatives will usually find the nearest AT&T office willing to accept collect calls.

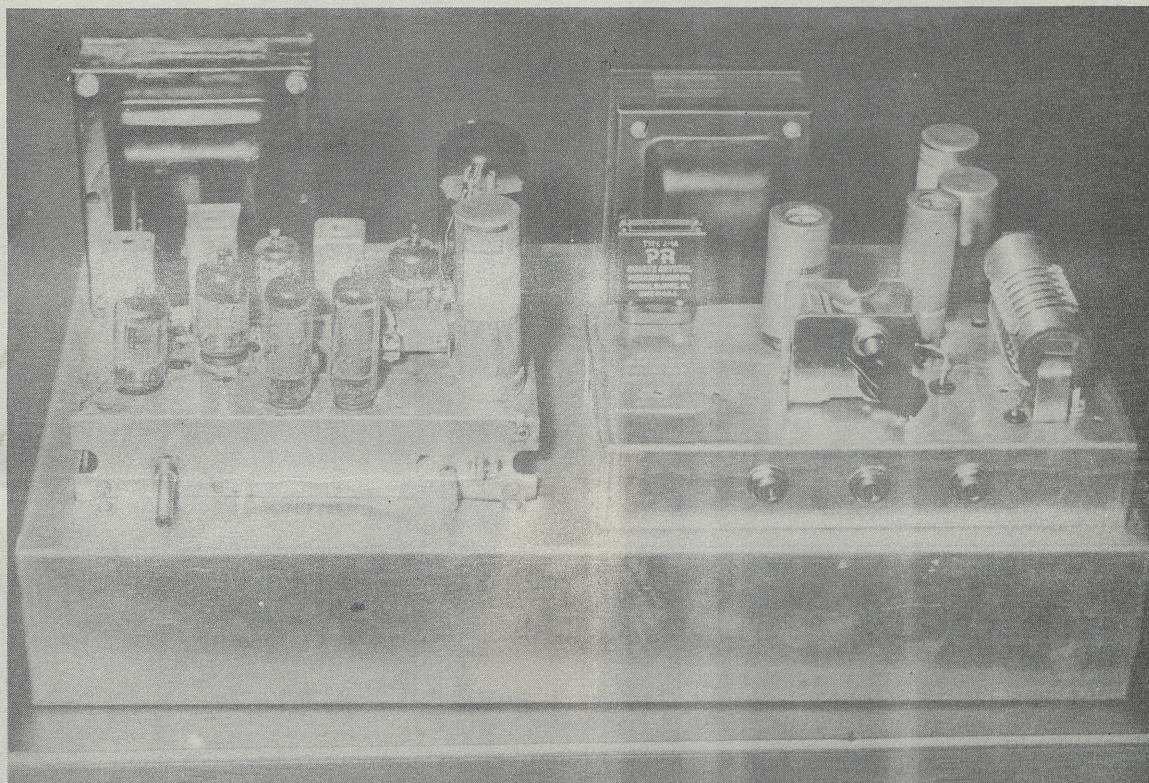
Next Newsletter February 21st: The next scheduled issue of the I.B.S. Newsletter will be published February 21st. News items should reach the editor by copy deadline, February 7th. Particularly desired are instructional articles by chief engineers describing local solutions to common problems.







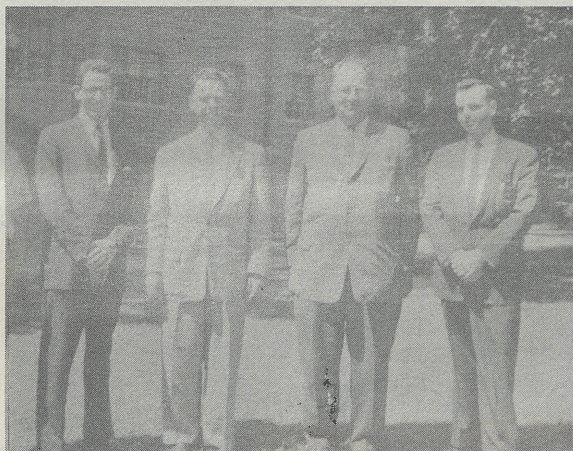
## INTERCOLLEGIATE BROADCASTING SYSTEM NEWSLETTER



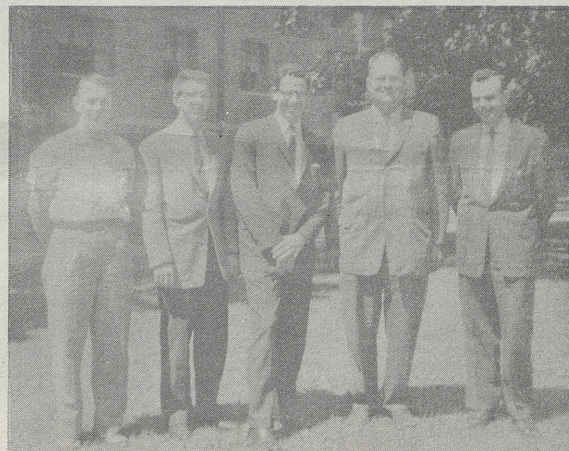
*THIS CONVERTER temporarily being stored in the Husky network office will soon be installed in North Campus for the benefit of the independent residents. The converter had*

*previously been tested and is ready for broadcasting. It will be installed as soon as technical and administrative difficulties are cleared.*

*(Campus Photo—Barber)*



**STORRS CONVENTION --** Five registrants at the I. B. S. meeting in July were Herbert Barlow, William Malone, Joseph Coons, George Abraham, and Richard Crompton.



**MORE I. B. S. FACES --** Richard Crompton (right) was host at the University of Connecticut. From the left, Joseph D. Coons, Dave Borst, George Abraham, and Richard Crompton.



Yale Broadcasting Co.  
242 - A Y S  
New Haven, Conn.

